

THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC

Reply ZIP Code:
20318-1000

20 September 2006

JOINT STAFF PERMANENT ORDER NUMBER J-ISO-0205-06

Subject: Announcement of the Award of the Joint Meritorious Unit Award

1. Under the provisions of DoD Directive 1348.33-M, September 1996, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has awarded the Joint Meritorious Unit Award for exceptionally meritorious achievement to Headquarters, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq, during the period 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006.

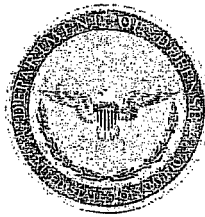
2. The Unit Streamer (FSN 8345-01-169-5944), Service Ribbons (FSN 8455-01-170-5143 for Army) and (FSN 8455-01-170-5144 for USAF, USN, USMC), and civilian lapel buttons (FSN 8455-01-348-0488) may be obtained from normal supply channels.

FOR THE DIRECTOR FOR MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL:

J. D. MAHAR

Chief, Staff Management Branch

14-42406



Citation

to accompany the award of the

Joint Meritorious Unit Award

to

Headquarters, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq

The Headquarters, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I), distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006. During this period, MNSTC-I ensured the success of key events such as drafting of the Iraqi Constitution, monitoring the first-ever permanent Iraqi Government National Election, and making extraordinary strides toward the goal of Iraqi security self-reliance and sovereignty through continued generation of the Iraqi Security Forces and the development of ministerial institutional capacity. The command's orchestrated efforts to man, train, equip, and mentor over 135,000 Ministry of Defense Armed Forces contributed to achieving self-reliance. Moreover, the command trained and equipped 139,000 Ministry of Interior Civil Police Forces that included the National Police and Border Forces. This surge in capacity enabled the ministries to develop and execute a plan in support of the Constitutional Referendum and National Elections. The command's comptrollers planned, programmed, received, distributed, and accounted for funds totaling in excess of 2 billion dollars in support of Iraq's Security Forces. The Coalition Military Assistance Training Team provided world-class leadership and assistance that empowered Iraqi Armed Forces to begin commanding the battle space. The command's engineer team converted over 2.6 billion dollars into various military, police, and border fort construction projects. The ministerial transition teams contributed to the progress within the ministries, evolving the processes to recruit an ethnically and religiously diverse force. Further, the command's efforts led to the first-ever foreign military sales contract worth \$8.4 million dollars, ushering in the security cooperation mission. The period culminated with the appointment of the Iraqi Prime Minister and the selection of a national unity government. By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of Headquarters, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq, have brought great credit upon themselves, their Service, and the Department of Defense.

Given under my hand this 25th day of September 2006

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "P. Pace", is located below the date line.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

CCJ1

MEMORANDUM THRU Director for Manpower and Personnel, The Joint Staff, Attn: J1-
PSD, Decorations and Awards, Room 1E1044, The Pentagon,
Washington, DC 20318-1000

FOR Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC 20301-1950

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Award of the Joint Meritorious Unit Award

1. Under the provisions of DoD 1348.33-M, the following activity is recommended for the
award of the Joint Meritorious Unit Award:

a. Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq


b. Baghdad, Iraq

c. 1 May 2005 – 30 April 2006

d. Previous JMUA's awarded to this DoD activity: 1 July 2004 to 31 March 2005

e. Headquarters, United States Central Command, ATTN: CCJT-DPSA, 7115 South
Boundary Blvd, MacDill Air Force Base, FL 33621-5101

2. No other recommendations for awards to this unit are pending, and no previous award has
been made for the service and dates described herein.


JOHN P. ABIZAID
General, USA

Encls

1. CG Memo
2. Citation
3. Narrative

**NARRATIVE SUMMARY TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF
THE JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD
TO
THE MULTI-NATIONAL SECURITY TRANSITION COMMAND - IRAQ**

The Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq (MNSTC-I) distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious service from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006, a time framed by the drafting of the Iraqi Constitution and the holding the first-ever permanent Iraqi Government National Election; and culminating with the appointment of a new Prime Minister and Parliament. During this period, significant progress was made towards a self-reliant and sovereign Iraq through the continued generation and professionalization of Iraq's Security Force (ISF) and through the development of institutional capacity building for the security ministries. The demonstrated leadership within the MNSTC-I principal staff and its subordinate organizations reflect the Command's standards of excellence.

Structure

During this critical period, the MNSTC-I's organization was restructured with the addition of the former Iraq Reconstruction Management Office (IRMO) Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) elements, the Coalition Air Forces Transition Team (CAFTT), and Joint Headquarters Transition Team (JHQT) to the command while maintaining momentum during critical ongoing combat and political operations. This re-invigorated structure enhanced the unity of effort contributing to building the Iraqi Security Forces and to transforming Iraq into a sovereign and self-reliant nation.

Training and Building Professional Iraqi Security Forces

A key hallmark of the MNSTC-I effort is the ever-growing build up of trained and equipped ISF. During this period, over 135,000 MoD forces composed of: Army (includes Iraqi Special Operations), Navy (includes Marines), and Air Force were trained and equipped. Over 139,000 MoI integrated forces consisting of: Police, National Police, and Department of Border Enforcement were trained and equipped. Of this force, approximately 112 battalions fought alongside Coalition Forces with 73 leading the fight and 58 of those 73 controlling their own battle space. During operations in locations such as Tal 'Afar and Operation Sayaid in Al Anbar Province, the ISF routinely demonstrated the success of training and equipping efforts through their growing capability and operational effectiveness. Additionally, the MNSTC-I assisted C-130 program sent 19 Iraqi Air Force (IqAF) aircrew members to Little Rock AFB, Arkansas for simulator and aircrew initial qualification courses.

Developing the Iraqi Armed Forces

This period saw significant progress towards the completion of the Objective Counter-Insurgency (COIN) force and greater Iraqi self-reliance. The following accomplishments highlight the successes within the MNSTC-I mission to support the Iraqi Armed Forces (IAF): 1) 2nd Brigade / 9th Division (Mechanized) was equipped with 77 Hungarian-donated T-72 tanks and 36 Greek-donated BMP-1s, MNSTC-I provided critical support and training to enable these forces to take part in critical operations in support of the 15 December 2005 election; 2) Four Strategic Infrastructure Battalions, tasked with the mission of protecting Iraq's critical oil pipelines were trained and equipped as MNSTC-I implemented a "train-the-trainer" model, enabling Iraqi instructors to train in excess of 3,200 soldiers; 3) The Iraqi Air Force (IqAF) and

their Coalition Air Force Transition Team Advisors completed training the first qualified aircrews, conducted their first operational combat mission, transporting troops from Irbil to support operations in Tal 'Afar and conducted tactical Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance missions in support of the Constitutional Referendum and National Elections, as well as moving election materials throughout the nation; 4) Six Regional Training Centers were established to meet the Iraqi Army's need for professionally trained junior leaders; 5) A Basic Medical Course was designed and implemented at seven medical training sites, graduating 350 trained Iraqi personnel and the Medical Instructor Development Course was created to prepare Iraqi graduates of the BMC as medical instructors in the schools; 6) CAFTT coordinated the movement of a Comp Air 7SL aircraft to Edwards AFB from 3rd Squadron in Kirkuk as part of a \$1.37M project to return the UAE-gifted aircraft to the original factory configuration. This effort greatly improved the safety and handling characteristics of the five remaining aircraft used for oil pipeline security. 7) MNSTC-I, in conjunction with the Iraqi Army, developed and implemented the plan which involved over 1,200 Iraqi soldiers to honor fallen Iraqi service members through the commemoration of the Iraqi Armed Forces Day on 6 January 2006. 8) MNSTC-I Quick Response Fund commitments totaled \$108.5M and funded nearly 1,459 high-visibility and immediate impact projects. Notably, over \$2M was contributed to support the highly-successful Iraq Referendum and National Elections through activities like the contracting of explosive detection kits used by the ISF to safeguard polling sites.

Developing the Civil Security Forces

MNSTC-I played a critical role in the development of the MoI Security Forces and oversaw the implementation of key pieces of Iraq's law enforcement future. MNSTC-I authored and implemented the Iraqi National Border Control Plan, which provided the first strategic step towards securing Iraq's borders. MNSTC-I also conducted the initial operational assessments for 13 Ports of Entry, which provided a unified focus and goal to include a common operating picture for the Government of Iraq and the Coalition Forces. The following observed successes and lessons learned contributed to the continuing growth of the MoI Security Forces capabilities: 1) 11,799 Iraqi police officers, 3,436 Special Police, and 2,074 Border police were trained and equipped; 2) 3rd Battalion of the 1st Special Police Mechanized Brigade was equipped with U.S. made and MNSTC-I-purchased Armored Security Vehicles and became operational in time to support operations for the Constitutional Referendum; 3) Junior through senior level management courses with annual refresher training were established, in addition separate three and six-month police officer commissioning courses to improve professionalism and leaders in the Iraqi Police Services; 4) The Department of Border Enforcement (DBE) assumed control of the Iraqi-Syrian border on 30 November 2005, marking the first time since 2003 the DBE was responsible for managing border security; 5) The MoI, partnered with MNSTC-I, developed and implemented a layered security plan utilizing police and special police to secure 6,000 polling centers and 33,000 polling sites for Iraq's Referendum and Elections.

Contributions to Ministerial Capacity Building

On 1 October 2005, MNSTC-I helped the Ambassador and Multi-National Forces - Iraq improve unity of effort by assuming command and control of two Iraqi Reconstruction Management Office elements. Within Iraq's Ministry of Defense Headquarters, MoD-TT members advised the Minister of Defense, his civilian Directors General and Directors; while the JHQ-TT partnered with the Joint Headquarters Staff as well as each Service Staff. The teams successfully moved both MoD and JHQ from Transition Readiness Assessment Level IV (Ineffective) to Level III (Partially Effective) six months ahead of the MNSTC-I Campaign Plan timeline. Significant Iraqi MoD accomplishments include: support to each election, conducting

Army Day, responding to violence after the 22 February 2006 Al-Askari Mosque bombing in Samarra, establishing plans and policy, building a professional civil service cadre, establishing a viable Joint Operations Center, planning the first National Command Post Exercise, institutionalizing promotion and pay procedures, and transitioning all life support contracts while programming and executing annual budgets. CAFTT mentored the IqAF and MoD through its first independently-procured aircraft project, valued at 64 million dollars in FY06 using an efficient requirements-based approach to aircraft acquisition.

Support Provided to the Iraqi Security Forces--Facilities and Equipment

To support the development of the ISF and the security ministries, MNSTC-I equipped and sustained forces and ensured proper facilities were constructed or renovated for their use. MNSTC-I planned, programmed, received, distributed and accounted for funds totaling in excess of \$2B spread across more than four separate appropriations and multiple programs. CMATT and CPATT program managers executed nearly 3.3 billion dollars in ISF Funds effectively leveraged to the critical development of Iraqi Military and Police institutional capabilities. Significant achievements include: 1) Procured, received and distributed more than 4,500 vehicles, 37 million rounds of ammunition, 35,000 weapons, 60,000 uniforms, 16,000 sets of body armor, 10,000 helmets, and millions of other items necessary to equip the ISF; 2) Established a \$65M Defense Private Network cellular phone system at 18 forward operating locations; 3) Engineered and installed the 29 million dollars Iraqi Defense Network at the 10 Iraqi Army Divisions, the Iraqi Air Force, the Iraqi Navy, the Iraqi Special Forces, the Iraqi Regional and Garrison Support Units, and the Iraqi Schools that provides an enterprise data network; 4) Expanded the 51 million dollars in Iraqi Command and Control Network from 60 sites to more than 130 sites and completed planning to expand this to more than 300 sites supporting Civil Security organizations and governance functions; 5) The Command's Engineer team converted over 2.6 billion dollars into various military, police, and border fort construction projects; and 6) CAFTT developed and outlined requirements for an operational headquarters building which collocated the IqAF Operational Headquarters with Iraqi Ground Forces Command at Camp Victory contributed to the success of joint operations.

Supporting the Growth of Democracy in the Nation

MNSTC-I Team's synchronized efforts have impacted the growth of Iraq and empowered a capable Iraqi Security Force that consistently moved towards self-reliance and independence during a volatile period in Iraq's history.

The significant accomplishments of the men and women of Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq have demonstrated extraordinary devotion to duty in keeping with the highest standards of military service. Their contributions reflect great credit upon themselves and the Department of Defense.

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF
THE JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

TO

THE MULTI-NATIONAL SECURITY TRANSITION COMMAND - IRAQ

The Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious service from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006 in support of OPERATION Iraqi Freedom. During this period, Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq ensured the success of key events such as the drafting of the Iraqi Constitution, the first-ever permanent Iraqi Government National Election, and it made extraordinary strides toward the goal of Iraqi security self-reliance and sovereignty through continued generation of the Iraqi Security Forces and the development of ministerial institutional capacity. The Command's orchestrated efforts to man, train, equip and mentor over 135,000 Ministry of Defense Armed Forces contributed to achieving self-reliance. Moreover, the command trained and equipped 139,000 Ministry of Interior Civil Police Forces that included the National Police and Border Forces. This surge in capacity enabled the ministries to develop and execute a plan in support of the Constitutional Referendum and National Elections. The Command's comptrollers planned, programmed, received, distributed, and accounted for funds totaling in excess of 2 billion dollars in support of Iraq's Security Forces. The Coalition Military Assistance Training Team provided world-class leadership and assistance that empowered Iraqi Armed Forces to begin assuming the battle space. The Command's Engineer team converted over 2.6 billion dollars into various military, police, and border fort construction projects. The ministerial transition teams' contributed to the progress within the ministries, evolving the processes to recruit an ethnically and religiously diverse force. Further, the command's efforts led to the first-ever Foreign Military Sales contract worth 88.4 million dollars, ushering in the Security Cooperation mission. Culminating the period was the appointment of the Iraqi Prime Minister and the selection of a national unity government. By their exemplary performance of duty, the men and women of the Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq brought great credit to themselves and the Department of Defense.